HAD A GOOD TIME.

THE ENIGHTS OF PYTHIAS IS OLD FREDERICKSBURG.

Adjournment of the Grand Lodge-Proposed Memorial to Stonewall Jackson-Personal Notes.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.] FREDERICKEDERG, Feb. 17, 1887.
After the Crand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, adjourned last night the members and other invited guests partook of a comptions collation, prapared by their inters of Frederickaburg Lodge,

delivered. In the course of his remarks Mr. B. E. Merchant, editor of the Star, Mr. R. E. Stereigh, effort the Sale, alluded to the fact that some time this year a monument would be creeted on the spot where fell the Federal General Sedgwick, who was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg. He suggested that it would be apprepriate for those who were the gray and for all others who were the admirers of Stonewall Jackson to creet some lasting memorial at the place where he was shot down. In a orcible and elequent speech he urged

The suggestion met with unanimous approval, and an association was soon formed, with Mr. Merchant as chairman, Captain Anderson as secretary, and Mr. C. E. Hunter as treasurer. On motion, the chairman was au-thorized to appoint an advisory board, to consist of lifteen gentlemen residing in different sections of the State, and a

local executive committee, to consist of five gentlemen, residents of Fredericks-A handsome sum was then paid in cash or subscribed by the gentlemen

The Grand Lodge met this morning at 8 o'clock and transacted much busi-ness of interest to the order.

Danville was selected as the next

place of meeting. At 12:30 P. M., after a most pleasant and harmonious session, the Grand Ledge adjourned. This afternoon the members were taken in carriages to visit the many places of interest in and around the city.
Mr. Charles E. Hunter, a member of

the order, bandsemely entertained the visitors at his island home. The cor-dial reception and generous hospitality of the Knights and other citizens of of the Knights and other chizens of Fredericksburg has been fully appre-ciated by the visiting Pythians. The personnel of the Grand Lodge will compare favorably with that of any

amilar body which has held its sessions

here for years.

Among the members is Colonel D. J.

Turner, Jr., of Norfolk, a member of
the firm of Culpeper & Turner, agents for the Old Dominion Line of steam-ers. Colonel Turner is an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, and very popular wherever he is known. He had been a Pythian for many years; had which movement he is devoting much energy. His colleague as supreme rep-resentative, John H. Alexander, of Lecchure, is a lawver of recognized

ler, of Lynchburg, is a merchant, and also proprietor of the Bijou Opera-House in that city. He is a gentleman about forty-five years of age, spare build, picasant address, and of a re-tiring disposition. He wears long dark aide-whiskers and moustache, and bears a striking resemblance to Southern in his make-up as Dundreary. Mr. Emeron has had an eventful life. For twelve years he was an actor, and on the night of the murder of President Lincoln was playing the part of Dun-dreary in "Our American Cousin" at

Theatre, in Washington. He was standing immediately under the President's box when the fatal shot bex near him, and hanging the rowel of his spur in the flag with which the box was draped, fell to the stage and broke his leg. Soon getting on his feet be went to the front of the stage, and brandishing a long knife or dagger ex-claimed, "Sie Semper Tyrannis," and oy was holding his horse. The boy cinsed, for some reason, to release the orse, when Booth struck him a violent blow in the breast, knocking him down, and quickly mounting the horse,

ode away. Mr. Emerson says that no one on the tage seemed to realize the nature of the tragedy until it was too late to increept and prevent Booth from escaping. He has now in his possession the play-bill, sprinkled with blood, which the President held in his hand when the fatal shot was fired. He has recently written out a history of the occurrences of that fatal night, which will soon be published in a leading magazine, to-gether with a fac simile of the play-bill. The retiring grand chancellor has been an active Pythian for about fifteen years, and has well-erned his honors.
Thoms H. Virnelson, grand chan-cellor, is a resident of Portsmouth, and

a valued employé of the Scaboard and Econoke Railroad Company. As a Pythian he has always been distin-guished for his energy, and is foremost in every effort to advance the interests of the order. It is expected that much prosperity to the order will result from

Mr. Crump, the vice-chancellor, is a lawyer of marked ability, and, as one of the counsel in the Cluverius case, pained a wide reputation. He spent several years at the German universities, and speaks the language almost as well as he does his mother tongue. For some years past he has been associated with his father, Judge W. W. Crump, in the practice of his profession. For several years he has been an enthusias-tic member of Marshall Lodge, No. 12, and representative from that lodge to

the Grand Lodge.
W. T. Lithgow is Commissioner of the Revenue of Manchester, and has been a Fythian since 1869. He is the youngest member in the Grand Lodge, so he says, although the snows of sixty-tive winters have whitened his locks. He has been prelate for about ten years, and will probably remain in office during life. His influence over the members is unbounded, and, while he participates with them in all their mirth and enjoyment, his cheerful Christianity inspires so much respect that excess or immorality could not well be committed in his presence without receiving

an effective rebuke.
Of John C. Teller and T. L. Courtney it is only necessary to say that no organization ever had more efficient and faithful officers.

Among the representatives present we noticed Dr. A. C. Cox, G. I. G., of Alexandria; Dr. W. J. Points, G. O. Alexandria; Dr. W. J. Points, G. O.
G., of Harrisonburg; Isaac Diggs,
lawyer, West Point; Dr. L. B. Edwards, Richmond; George F. Richter,
merchant, Hampton; W. L. Olivier,
merchant, and T. O. Morton, insurance sgent and newspaper-man, Staunton; Leonard Marbury, lawyer, Alexandria H. E. Chase, contractor, Norfolk; R. P. Prentis, lawyer, Suffolk, and others.

A Sad Case-Local Option-Tobacco. [Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

Вескінонам, С. Н., Feb. 16, 1887. Mr. C. I. Taylor was to-day taken from this place to the Western Lunatic Asylum by an agent from Staunton. It is hoped that Mr. Taylor is not permais hoped that Mr. Taylor is not perma-nently deranged, and that in a few months he will be returned to his fami-ly. His mind became unbalanced by long-continued and hard study of the Bible, and his greatest desire was to

become an educated minister of the Gospel.

An election has been ordered on the question of liquor-license in the Mays-ville district of this county, to be held the first Saturday in April. The Board

the first Monday in March.
It is thought that neither of the political parties will make nominations for county offices to be filled at the coming election. Owing to the bad state of the roads

but little tobacco has been taken to the Farmville market from here, and farmers who have ventured there report very I am glad to report that Mr. William P. Ellis, our popular school superin-tendent, has nearly recovered from a severe attack of rheumatism, and is

of Supervisors will not meet again until

able to attend to the duties of his of There is some talk of an extension of the railroad from the State quarries to this place, and I've no doubt the county would vote a subscription for such pur

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.] ALEXANDRIA, VA., February 17.— This afternoon a youth named Idensen attempted to jump from the ship-yard pier and drown himself. He was preented and lodged in the station-house and awaits examination as to his sanity Yesterday he made a like attempt. Epi depsy and grief were the cause.

Mrs. John Phillips died to-day after

A boy living in the West End, while cutting sticks, cut two of his little sis ter's fingers off.

WEST VIRGINIA.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

The Senatorial Fight-The Prohibi tion Question.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., February 17. When the joint assembly convened this morning Senator McCreery renominated Mr. Camden in a speech of some length in which he dealt some telling blows at be twelve Democrats who are responsi Senator then appealed to the twelve to come to the support of the nominee of their party, and assured them that if they could point to one action of the candidate which rendered him unfit to represent the State he would pledge himself never to vote for Mr. Camden again. The result of the ballot was: Camden, 37; Mason (Republican), 39 Preston (Independent Democrat), 11;

The amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale and manufacturing of intoxicating liquors in the State, which passed the House but was lost in which passed the riouse but was lost in the Senate some time ago, was taken up to-day on a notion to reconsider, and was passed. The ruse by which the friends of prohibition secured this re-sult was this: After the defeat of the ment to the people a bill embodying the same thing and to go into effect November 1, 1887, was introduced in the House and carried in the Senste, but in order to prevent this those who had opposed the constitutional amendment voted to reconsider gained by the liquor-men is this: The bill would have taken effect in November, but the constitutional amendment cannot be voted upon till 1888, and ther Senator Camden returned from Wash-

ncton this morning, but was not in was assured most emphatically by two of his most trusted friends that there was no foundation to the rumor that Mr. Camden would withdraw. FOUNDRY BURNED.

Charleston, W. Va., February 17. The foundry of A. G. Hagan & Co. was burned last night, with a \$2,500 : insured for \$2,000 in the Liver pool and London and Globe Company

A Rejected Lover's Revenge.

NASHVILLE, TENN., February 17.—
The arrest of Elisha Greig here last and take such measures as you may night revealed a plot to commit arson and murder. On Sunday night the residence of Mr. Jesse Nolan, a farmer in Davidson county, was burned, and the inmates of the house, Miss Mattie Orment and Mrs. Hamlet, barely escaped cremation. The fire was sup-posed to be incendiary, and last night Greig made a confession of having set fire to the house. He said he had been hired by a farmer neighbor, Jim Bullejack, to burn the place. Bullejack had planned, he said, to burn Miss Orment, who had refused him in marriage. The plan was to catch her if she escaped burnng and murder her. They took a rop ng to drag her to the river and throw along to drag her to the river and throw her body in. After they set the fire both got frightened and aroused the ladies, who were alone, Mr. Nolan being in Nashville. The men ran off before the ladies, who had barely time to get out, could see who they were. Greig was arrested on suspicion, and confessed as above related. Bullejack has disappeared, but officers are after

Embezzlement of an Odd-Fellow

Official.
[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] Galveston, February 17.—Rumor have been in circulation here affecting the integrity of Judge Thomas M. Joseph, treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows of this State. Grand-Master Barnett Gibbs arrived last night and elicited from Joseph a confession that he was short in his accounts to the extent of \$23,185. This em-braces the entire fund belonging to the lodge. Joseph says he lost the money nearly four years ago in mining speculations. He was a candidate for reelection to the office of treasurer last

week, but was defeated.

He was mayor of Galveston from 1858 to the fall of 1862, and always stood high in the community. He is nearly seventy years old and has a large family of grown children. He is ut-

Cattle Dying by Thousands.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] (By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
Sr. Paul, Minn., February 17.—H.
E. Simpson, postmaster at Albright,
Mont., writes as follows: "The cattle
on the ranges are dying by the thousands. Our winter has been comparatively mild, but we have not had any chinocks, as we generally have. I have already lost 50 per cent. of my cattle. A large number of native steers have been driven into the bottom by the storms, and are dying like flies. For days the range cattle have been coming into the valley by the thou-sand, wandering back and forth before the storm till they drop in their tracks." A stockman of eighteen years' experience writes from Billings: "This is the hardest winter that I ever experienced. I estimate my cattle loss at 50 per cent. now, and think it will reach 75 per cent."

A Texas Murderer Lynched.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] CHICAGO, February 17.—A special from Navasota, Texas, says: Word has just reached here from Deidas that Deputy-Sheriff Upchurch was shot by Jim Richards (a negro) Monday. Up-church had Richards under arrest, and the latter, watching his opportunity, jerked Upchurch's pistol out of its scabbard and inflicted the fatal wound. About sundown Monday evening over seventy-five masked men, srmed to the teeth, took Richards from the custody of the guards and swung him to neighboring tree.

Boston Corbett in a Lunatic Asy-

TOPERA, KAS., February 17.—Boston Corbett, the slayer of John Wilkes Booth, has been declared insane and sent to the insane asylum.

LESTER'S SUIT.

A FORMER RESIDENT OF RICHMOND AGAINST BEN. BUTLER.

Trying to Get \$10,000 for Alleged False Imprisonment-Lester's Life in Richmond.

The New York Times's report of the proceedings Wednesday in the suit of John H. Lester against General Butler for \$10,000 damages for alleged false

imprisonment is as follows: Most of the testimony to be presented in the suit of John H. Lester against General B. F. Butler has been taken, and the case will probably be argued before the jury to-day or the complaint General Butler will renew the motion to dismiss the case on several grounds, the chief being that the statute of limitations intervenes. If this be sustained by Judge Coxe, and Mr. Lester determines to fight it out, the action will go to the Supreme Court

of the United States.

Backus W. Huntington, Mr. Lester's lawyer, tried to show the jurors yester-day that the plaintiff had been ever faithful to the North. In his letter to General Butler, after he had been convicted, he said : "I never was a secessionist, and was hooted at in Richmond

as a —— Yank."
Then General Butler asked: "Did you ever apply to the southern courts to be naturalized as a citizen of the Confederate States?" When Mr. Lester said "No" the

General showed him his naturalization papers and asked him again if he had not applied to the courts to be made a citizen of the Confederacy.

The answer came hot and snappy:
"No, sir. I was taken up under guard

and threatened with imprisonment in Castle Thunder and the confiscation of ull my property unless I made a de-claration of intent to live in Virginia as a citizen loyal to the Confederate States. I had to do it." General Butler said he was about to

read a telegram from Secretary Stan-ton warning him about Lester's character. Mr. Huntington objected because it was part of the secret plan whereby Lester was wronged. Judge Coxe let it be read. Here it is:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5, 1864. Major-General Butler:

I have given a pass to-day to a man lately from Richmond to visit you. His name is J. H. Lester. He is a northern man, formerly from Connecticut and afterward from New York, and was a partner of Sloat, the planing-machine man. They went to Richmond in 1860 he says, to carry on the making of planing-machines, but their establish-ment has during the whole war been used for making arms, and I suspect that was the business for which he went to Richmond. He says he has sold out and has \$250,000 worth of cotton and tobacco at Wilmington. He has an authority and contract with the rebe War and Navy Departments to purchase a ship and run the blockade with sup plies at certain rates. He got through our lines at Martinsburg and came on to Washington, preceded by a fellow-companion whom he was to meet at Washington, but says he can-not find him. He wanted to get his wife and children through by flag of truce, but I have refused a permit. Lester is evidently a man of unusual ability, and knows everything about the rebel Government and its condi-tion, but discloses nothing of any im-portance, and he certainly has its full confidence. I distrust him and his object, but have concluded to let him visit you so as to ascertain more clearly what he is about. If he has tired o the rebel cause and wants to leave it there may be no objection to his doing so, but if, as I suspect, he is only seeking to get his family into a place of se curity and continue his aid to the rebels, then it may be necessary to take

think proper.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War. On the strength of this information and because General Butler did not get satisfactory answers from Lester the ar-rest was made. The defence started out to prove that Lester ran away from his creditors in the North, and knew he would be sued if he came back. Judgment after judgment against "John H. Lester" was exhibited. Mr. Lester stood it for awhile and then threw on the suggestion to his tormenter that there were half a dozen or more "John H. Lesters" around New York and Brooklyn, and that these judgments were against some of them, not himself General Butler flatly said he thought

that wasn't so.

Mr. Huntington took his client in Mr. Huntington took his chem-hand and had him tell some of his Richmond experiences. "I went away from Richmond once for my health, taking my family with me. When we taking my family with me. came back I was arrested on order of General Winder on suspicion of being lisloyal to the Confederate States. He You must consider yourself a prisoner. Go back and work for Mr.

Robinson and I will parole you. The guards know you, and will shoot you fown if you try to leave the city without permission. You are a marked man. Under this force I stayed until January 1, 1864, when I tried to get to my friends in the North." An anony mons letter to Lester telling him of prejudice in Richmond against him be cause of his abolition ideas was read.
Mr. Lester explained that he had to buy slaves in order to appear more like

a southern man.
"I never worked on musket, or carbine, or pistol, or sabre, or any military weapon," Mr. Lester said, "for any man in the South. I told Mr. Robinson I would not do so. I could not consent, being always a Union man. I said I would have to leave ecause I would not be connected with any factory that turned out guns which might shoot down my own kith and kin, my blood relatives from the North. Mr. Robinson said: 'If you leave me I will be ruined.' I said I was sorry.

He then told me that the Southern Confederacy was about to buy his plant, and he said if I stayed he would give me one half. To that I consented. never negotiated with the Southern Confederacy for a supply of arms. I never supplied them with arms. All the oaths I took in the rebel States I took under force. I never voted there, nor attended a political meeting, no

sat on a jury."
"What special damages did you sus tain by this arrest and imprisonment?"
"I had valuable real estate in New
York and other States. My imprisonment and the loss of my papers pre vented me from attending or having any one else attend to that property. I lost a house and ground in Brooklyn I lost a house and ground in Brooklyn in this way. They were worth \$30,000. I could not pay premiums on a large life-insurance policy. I could not attend to my business of machinist in any way. I lost my health, my vital forces. My courage and ambition were gone. The degradation of wearing a ball and chain at hard labor for ten months told more me. It would ten months told upon me. It would tell on any man."

Mrs. Louisa Lester, the daughter of Mr. Lester, and Jonathan S. Hamilton his son-in-law, were called, but Gen-eral Butler, on technical grounds, did not let them tell anything that Mr. not let them tell anything that Mr. Huntington wanted them to say about the tribulations of Mr. Lester and the hones, of his desire to get North. Major Samuel Wetherill, of Oxford, Md., the chief of the military commission that tried Lester, swore to the regularity of that trial. The plaintiff had an idea that it was not regular, and may try to prove so yet. To-day he will bring out a witness who will be depend-

edupon to show that General Butler was willing to free Lester if he would sur-render the \$180,000 General Butler thought he had. The General says he

wants to face that man.

SHOCKING BRUTALITY. How a Chicago Orphan was Abused by a Wealthy Farmer.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] CHICAGO, February 17.—The News says: In March Lizzie Ayers, a bright little girl of eleven, was transferred from the Home for the Friendless in irom the Home for the Friendless in this city to Troy, Iowa, and placed in the family of Thomas Wales, a wealthy Scotch farmer. About three weeks ago the matron of the Home received a let-ter from Troy stating that the girl was suffering great abuse. Officer Dudley, of the Humane Society, arrived in Troy last Monday and went to Wales's form. Mrs. Wales deckined to proform. Mrs. Wales declined to produce the girl. Mr. Dudley began a search and found the child hidden behind an old trank in a closet. "Never before," said he, in speaking of the matter last night, "have I seen so piteous a sight. The child was crippled so that she could scarcely walk. Her back was humped and her person was as grimy as a coal-digger's. Her dress, which looked like an old gunny sack, was in rags, and she had not a stitch of underclothing on. Her feet were encased in a pair of men's felt overshoes and her stockings con-sisted of old rags. Her hands had been frozen and were sore and swollen to fully twice their natural size. I car-ried the girl to Marengo, where I had her examined by a physician. The doctor said he could find no bruises on her to indicate that she had been beaten, but that she was in a terrible condition from overwork and exposure, and that she could never entirely recover. I learned that when Lizzie was received into the Wales family she was put to doing chores about the barn, compelled to lug water for the stock, chop wood, milk, and perform the labor of a farm-hand. She was driven from bed at 5 o'clock in the morning when the thermometer was below zero and made to wade through snow and feed the She was not allowed to go to school for any length of time. She was never in side of a church while there, although Wales and his wife are strict church members themselves. The girl has not spoken a word since I first saw her. Her mind seems to be an entire blank, and I fear that she will be a hopeless

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

Boston, February 17.-Affairs South Boston, as far as a settlement of the trouble between the striking horsecarmen and officials of the road is con cerned, seem to have reached a poin where it is difficult to state which side will eventually be winner. The direc-tors are firm and the men determined, and that is all that can be said of the strike at this writing. The company have a small number of cars running Everything is quiet in Cambridge, and two new lines were started this morning with a limited number of cars. There has been no attempt at intimidation from the strikers or their sym pathizers to-day.

Murder in the Indian Territory.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]
St. Louis, February 17.—A special from Fort Smith, Ark., savs: Saturday last, at Sweet Town, Cherokee Nation about thirty miles from this city, Henry Hicks was killed by a man named Ben. Gavin. Hicks and a young man named Ray were hauling logs preparatory to opening a claim, Gavin came to them and told them they were intruding on his claim. A few words passed, when Hicks started to walk away, but had only gone a short distance when Gavin fired and killed him. Both were citizens of the Cherokee Nation.

Those Alleged Texas Outrages. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.] Washington, February 17 .- In the investigation to-day of the alleged political outrages in Texas E. B. Brown (colored), a clerk of elections at Gra-

ball precinct, testified that 347 votes were cast, of which 280 were Republican. There was a good deal of noise and shooting from the time the polls closed, but the election officers were not disturbed. The whites were in row among themselves. The witness did not hear any threats towards the olored men, but a good many of the colored men were alarmed and ran off.

Strike of Messenger-Boys.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] New York, February 17.—About 100 Mutual District messengers in Wall and New streets struck this morning. About half of those at the New-street ffice remained at work, but nearly all in the office at No. 10 Wall street joined the strike. The boys state that they cannot stand the fines levied on them by the manager, and assert that they will not go back until the system of fining is discontinued. The manager at No. 10 Wall street alleges that the boys do not know what they struck for, and that each one gives a different reason for refusing to work.

Six Thousand Head of Female Cat-

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) FORT WORTH, TEXAS, February 17. Messrs. Curtis & Atkinson, well-known cattle-men, of Henrietta, state that they have contracted with a Montreal irm to deliver on June 1st 6,000 head of female cattle, from yearlings up to ix-year-old cows, for \$90,000. purchasers will have to pay a duty of 66 a head on every animal crossing inte the Dominion, thus making the cattle cost them an average of \$21 per head. They bought the herd for breeding purposes, and will cross with their own

The Fishery Trouble.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] OTTAWA, ONT., February 17.—With reference to the reported interview with Sir Lionel West, British Ambassador at Washington, in New York on Tuesday on the fishery question, the impression prevails in official circles here that mixed commission, similar to that which sat in Halifax in 1872, will be agreed upon, and that the fishery question, in-cluding such international difficulties as that involved in the Headlands matter, will be settled forever.

The Strauded Stoamer Wisconsin.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]
New York, February 17.—Captain Dewey, of the Guion Line, went down to the Wisconsin early this morning on the company's tugboat to take charge of the passengers and render what as-sistance may be necessary. The Wis-consin's passenger agent, Mr. Gibson, consin's passenger agent, says she will not be able to get up to her dock until high water at noon. The vessel is lying outside the bar, surrounded by tugboats, so that she is perfectly safe.

Leaving Her Religious Life.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] NEWARK, O., February 17.—It has just been discovered that Sister Gene-vieve, the superior of the convent attached to the St. Francis de Sales church of this city, has left the institution and gone to her friends. The cause is said to be disagreements and dissatisfaction. She had been a nun for twenty years. Her real name is Mary Hewitt, and she is supposed to be

UNGER'S STORY.

HOW HE KILLED BOHLE AND DISKEN. BERED HIS BODY.

The Prisoner on the Stand in His Own Defence-A Sensational Scene During

His Graphic Recital of the Murder. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

New York, February 17.—The trial of Captain Unger for the murder of August Bohle became unusually sensational to-day when the prisoner was placed on the witness-stand by his counsel. This is the case where the murdered week a revenier was a dismorn. murdered man's remains were dismem-bered, packed in a trunk, and shipped by express to Esitimore to a fictitions address. Unger gave a history of his life since reaching manhood; from which it appears that he made a creditable record navy during the late war, rising from a seaman's berth to the command of dispatch-boat. He is now lame from effects of a wound and lost his hearing from the concussion of a mor-tar explosion. His story of how he formed Bohle's acquaintance how Bohle finally went to live with him has been often published. Unger relates that Bohle was morose, quarrelsome, and abusive in his speech. On the morning of the murder Bohle became offensive in his murder Bohle became offensive in his talk and Unger sent his children out on made-up errands. After they were alone Bohle soon became violent again, snatched up a long knife from a table, and started for Unger with the evident intent to kill him. Unger has seized a hammer that was in reach and struck Bohle on the top of his head. Unger's left hand was cut and he saved his life by grasping Bohle's sleeve and preventing him using the knife as he intended. The hammer crushed Bohle's skull and he fell on the sofa dead. Un ger's recital was very dramatic, and he was worked up to a high pitch of excitement as he described Bohle's as sault and illustrated his own move ments in grasping the arm, holding the descending knife, and striking back with the hammer. "You knew August Bohle was dead."

"Yes, sir," answered Unger in subdued tones. "I knew that he was dead and I thought what I should do. It was nearly 10 o'clock and my boy would soon be back, so I pulled out the settee, put Boble behind it, and wiped the blood off the sofa. Then I got ready to receive my boy. When he came I told him Boble was gone and he went to bed.

Unger related the story of the night of horror which passed while the body of Bohle was behind the cot. He had fitful sleep, broken by horrible dreams, and in each of these Bohle appeared, standing at his bed. Unger would start up and spring out of bed. Again and again this was repeated. Then the story of how he cut up the remains was told in all its minute details. The head would not go into the trunk with all hi efforts. Unger wrapped it up in a piece of cloth with some scraps of iron and dropped it off the ferry-boat. The trunk was so full without it that Unger was obliged to bear the weight of hi body upon the lid in closing it.

Unger said in closing: "I don' know, but it don't seem that I did it don't seem to be awake. I am miserable man. I seem to be dreaming. I certainly did it in self-defence. I can't blame myself. I am a miserable man. Unger's voice sank lower and grew

more husky, until his words were scarce ly audible. The court-room was still as death during his recital. The jury leaned forward to catch every syllable. When he was through every eye wa onfhim as he came down from the stand. After recess, upon cross-examination, Unger said he supposed that Bohle had about \$600 when he came to live with him. Unger again described the fracas minutely and without the slightest variation from his former relation. the request of his lawy looked the jury squarely and unflineh ingly in the face and said: "I have told you all I know about it.'

defence rested. To-morrow the prosecution will in troduce one or two witnesses in rebut tal, and the case will be given to the jury no donbt.

BRITISH PABLIAMENT.

Spirited Discussion in Common Over the Enles of Procedure. (By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.)

London, February 17 .- In the House of Commons to-night William Henry Smith moved that the discussion of the rules of procedure have precedence over all orders of the day. He said that the prolonged debate on the ad-dress in reply to the Queen's speech showed the need of putting some limit to speaking, which had become prolix. It was now the sixteenth day of the debate, and restraint was needful in or der to enable the House to carry or practical business and save Parliament rom self-destruction through the ab negation of its duties.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said the opposition did not desire to place obstacles in the way of the progress of business. He hoped the matter of pro-cedure would not be made a party ques-

Mr. Labouchere objected to giving blank check of this sort to Government, thereby permit ting them to monopolize every day with a discussion of the procedure He did not think the Govern ment was able to effect good legislation.

The session ought, therefore, in his opinion, to be made an educational session. The best thing the Liberals sion. The best thing the Liberaus could do was to occupy the time in making speeches. [Laughter.]
Henry Richard, member for Merther

Tydvil, Wales, (Liberal,) moved an amendment that a day be granted for debating the Welsh disestablishment

The motion was carried by a vote of

261 to 158. Parnell asked the Government to concede a time to discuss his proposal for admitting Irish leaseholders to the benefits of the land act of 1881. Under Mr. Smith's motion, he said, i would be five weeks before any Irish question would have a chance to be heard. He therefore moved that the rules of procedure be not considered before the Government discloses the nature of their proposed legislation for Ireland. [Cheers.] Continuing, he said he was not dis-

posed to surrender the interests of Ireland in order to give the Government precedence for their procedure proposals. The motion had been sprung on the House suddenly in defiance of the fact that there were no precedents for such an interrup-tion of the debate on the address affairs of Ireland were in too critical a condition to be thus put aside. The Westport Board of Guardians had just received notice of the intended evictions of 1,000 persons, while Lord Cork was asking for police to assist in further evictions. Was it at such a time as this that the Irish members were debarred from bringing forward

grievances?
Mr. Smith said he thought the proceedings of the last three weeks were sufficient to show how useless if was to go further into the Irish question until the rules of procedure were settled. A division was taken on Parnell's motion, and it was rejected by a nell's motion, and it was rejected by a vote of 242 against 107. The announcement of the result was received with cheers by the Conservatives.

Mr. Smith announced that the Government would begin giving precedence to the rules of procedure on Monday.

Mr. Dillon, upon rising, was leally

cheered. He complained of the re-moval of the venue of his trial, and ac-cused High-Sheriff Hamilton of having dismissed the sub-sherial who had compiled the jury panels for thirty years in order to appoint Captain Hamilton, who was a personal enemy of Dillon.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, interposing, said that Captain Hamilton had not been appointed sub-sherial.

Mr. Dillon replied that it was a mathematical manufactor that the post

ter of common knowledge that the post bad been offered to Captain Hamilton. He proceeded to refer to the jury panel, when the Speaker ruled him out of or-

Mr. Dillon bowed to the Chair,

said he had hardly expected that he would not be allowed to refer to his being tried by a jury that had been de-liberately and muliciously packed by his enemies. [Loud Parnellite cheers.] The Speaker again interposed, and, in reply to Messrs. Dillon and Kelly, ruled that the subject could not be referred to

in that way. The Speaker then suggested the putting of the question on the ad-Arthur O'Connor moved to adjourn on the ground that the Parnellites had not been fairly treated.

Mr. Smith opposed the motion. Mr. Bradlaugh supported it, saying that he sympathized with the Parnellites. The motion was rejected by a vote of 261

tion was rejected by a vote of 261 to 119. THE APDRESS ADOPTED.

After another attempt had been made to continue the debate on the address, the Speaker said it was evidently the had been sufficiently discussed. Mr. Smith moved that the question be now put. The motion was car-ried-289 to 74-and the address was adopted by a vote of 283 to 70 amid Conservative cheers.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE. LONDON, February 18.—The News, of Commons last night, considers that Dillon raised a question of privilege, and cannot understand why he was refused a hearing. In the divisions Chamberlain and

Hartington voted with the Govern-

The Italians and the Abyssinlans. [By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch. SUAKIN, February 17 .- Advices from Massowah say that eight hundred Italian troops, with Gatling guns, landed there on the 15th instant, and that 2,000 more men were expected. The Italians have raised a corps of 1,000 Bashi Ba zouks, and have armed the inhabitants of Massowah. Rasaloula has gone to meet the King of Abyssinia, who is displeased on account of the attack upon the Italians. Count Salimbeni, who was sent by Rasaloula to Masso wah to arrange for the ransom of the Italian prisoners, has started on his re turn to the Abyssinian camp, provided with funds.

Archbishop Walsh's Protest.

(By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.)
DUBLIN, February 17.—Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, has subscribed \$50 to the defence fund in behalf of Dillon O'Brien, Redmond, Crilly, and others, who are being prosecuted by the Crown on the charge of conspiracy for agita-ting the plan of campaign. The Arch-bishop in his letter enclosing the subcription says he sends the contribution as a protest against an insult to many members of his flock, the packing of the jury chosen to try the defendants, and the exclusion therefrom of nume rous members of the Archbishop's dioese solely because of their religion.

Trouble with Scottish Miners.

By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch. Glascow, February 17 .- At a mass ceting to-day of the striking Lanark niners it was resolved to continue on the strike till the advance asked for is conceded. The secretary of the meet-ing, Mr. Small, in a most violent speech condemned the action of the police. He said that dynamite was abroad, and that before long the Scottish miners would raise such a revolution as has never been seen in Scotland. Michael Davitt has arranged to come to Scotland and conduct a series of meetings in the strikers' behalf.

Mutiny in an Irish Workhouse.

[By Angle-American cable to the Dispatch.]
DUBLIN, February 17.—The paupers at the New Ross workhouse yesterday broke into the council chamber of the poor law guardians while that body was in session and pelted them with various The master at the workhouse received a severe beating from the assailants. The police were powerless to prevent the outrage. Reinforce-ments have been summoned to their assistance. The paupers are still mutinous and are holding the work-house against the authorities.

Roumania's Neutrality.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.] BUCHAREST, February 17.—The Cham per of Deputies to-day voted an extra military credit of £1,200,000 to defend the neutrality of the country. The measure was adopted by a vote of 99 to 11 Premier Brationo, in asking for the credit, declared that the Government was unwilling that Roumania should again become the field of battle

By Anglo-American cuble to to Dispatch. LONDON, February 17 .- The French steamer Burgundia, while leaving Naples for New York with 834 passeneers on board, was struck amids he spar of the man-of-war Italia, and was so badly damaged that the captain beached her to prevent her from sinking. The main and after holds are full

An Explorer in Bad Form. (By Angio-American cable to the Dispatch.)
CAPE Town, February 17.—Emil Holub, the explorer, has reached Shoshong, Bechuanaland, in a destitute

condition. His camp on Lake Bang-welo was attacked and plundered by the natives, and his fellow-explorer Zoldner was murdered. Holub was absent at the time of the attack. The Great Eastern Sold.

(By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.)
LIVERPOOL, February 17.—Th steamship Great Eastern was sold at auction here to-day for \$130,000.

MARRIAGES. CHAPMAN-BOSWELL.—Married, by Rev. John A. Richardson, on the 16th day of February, 1887, at "Fairfield," New Kent county, va., the residence of the bride's mother, Edwire C. CHAPMAN, of James City county, va., and Miss ANNIE E. BOSWELL, of New Kent county, Va.,

POWERS-POWERS.-Married, at Mona mental church, January 12th, by Rev. J. B. Newton, assisted by Rev. Pike Powers, D. D., WILLIAM A. POWERS and MARY BRYSON, Gaughter of William H. Powers, Esq., of this SHERMAN-HAZLEWOOD,-Married, at the

residence of the bride's parents, James City county, Ve., on the 14th day of February, 187, by Eev. John A. Richardson, Mr. BALLARD F. SHERMAN, of New Kent county, Va., and Miss CYNTHIA EDEN BAZLEWOOD, of James City county, Va. DEATHS. BLANKENSHIP.—Died, in Richmond, on Thursday the Fuh instant, at 4 o'clock A. M., at the residence of her parents, NOLA LOVE BLANKENSHIP, in the twenty-first year of her age, daughter of W. A. and Mary C. Blanken-

Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep.
Her funeral will take place from LeighStreet Hapt: 1 church TO-DAY (Friday) at 3.20
P. M. Friends and acquaintances are invited

TAYLOR.—Died, February 17, 1887, ED-WARD SEABROOK, infant son of George E, and Fannie M. Taylor; aged eix mouths and eighteen days.

Funeral from the parents' residence, 606 north Twenty-fifth etreet, THIS APTERNOON at 4 octock.

Christian Adments Religion Health and

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, AND RICH MOND STOCK EXCHANGES.

Grain, Provisions, Cotton, Tobacco, Tur pentine, Bosis, Tar, and Poanut Markets.

Georgia 7's, mortgage.
North Carolina consol 6's.
North Carolina 4's.
South Carolina Brown consols. Eric
East Tennessee Raliron;
Lake Shore
Louisville and Nashville.
Memphis and Charloston
Nobile and Ohto
Nashville and Chattaneoga
New Orleans Pacific 1st morigage
New York Central
Norfolk and Western preferred
Northern Pacific. ending ... ichmond and Alleghauy... e Coal and Iron

BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY, February 17, 1877.
SALES—FIRST BOARD.—\$1,000 Richmond, Fred ericksburg and Fotomac dividend obligation (B. C.) at 102%; \$2,200 Richmond, Fredericks

Surg and Potomac dividend obligation at 102%.
SECOND BOARD.—1,000 Jacksonville, Tampe and Key West 1st mortgage 6's at 100% GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. nited States 4's...... nited States 8's..... nited States 6's, currency STATE SECURITIES. orth Carolina 4's.... orth Carolina 6's.... irginia 3-4-5 10-40's... CITY SECURITIES.

Lynchburg city 6's... Lynchburg city 5's. Richmond city 8's... Richmond city 6's... Richmond city 5's... Richmond city 4's... .102% RAILROAD BONDS. tianta and Charlotte 1st 7's..... and C. guar. income 6's....... olumbia and Greenville 1st 6's... olumbia and Greenville 2d 6's... olumbia and dreenville 23 o'eorgia Pacific 1st 6's... eorgia Pacific 2d 6's, income. forfolk and Petersburg 2d 8's. etersburg 1st 8's... etersburg Class A 5's... etersburg Class B 6's...

RAILROAD STOCKS. BANK STOCKS. Merchants & Planters Sav... 25 National Bank of Virginia... 100 state Bank of Virginia.... 100

MISCELLANEOUS. ld Dominion S. S. Co...... 100 W. P., W. H. & Terminal, 100 GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

RICHMOND, February 17, 1887. SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY. Wheat,-Mixed, 600 bushels very good or civate terms. Red, 136 bushels good Short erry at 90c. OATS. -- Mixed, 404 bushels very good on private

We quote: Fine, \$2.50a\$2.75; superfine, \$2.75a \$3.25; extra, \$3.25a\$3.50; family, \$1a\$4.50; patent family, country, \$4.75a\$5.35.

COTTON REPORT. Market quiet.

RECEIPTS.

At Roanoke warehouse, 3 bales. QUOTATIONS.
GOOD MIDDLING. -94c. MIDDLING.—9c. LOW MIDDLING.—8 7-16c.

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET.

FREETARY 17, 1887.
Sales of 38,500 pounds of loose tobacco to-day show only that breaks are beginning to be lighter here, although the weather has been favorable to bandling. Prices rule low, and few piles were sold at 556c. Offerings on Change of bright new stock were very good and prices ranged from 39c. down. There is a continued good demand for good mahogany continued good demand for good managam; wrappers and offerings are ample for present demand. The feeling to trade is better as to the future of all good bright wrappers. Some good sales of old cutters are reported this

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Cotton dull: sales, 7 bales; uplands, 9½c.; Orieans, 9 1-16c.; receipts, 12,041 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 55 bales; to France, 4,700 bales; to the Continent, 7,212 bales; stock, 85,485 bales. Flour heavy and in some cases a shade lower with moderate business; southern flour rather weak. Wheas 3½63½c higher; No. 2 red, March, 89½,893½c.; April, 90½,400½c.; May, 91½g. Corn a shade lower and moderately active; No.2, February, 48½,2; March, 49½c.; May, 91½c. Corn a shade lower and moderately active; No.2, February, 48½,25; March, 49½c.; May, 91½d. 1-16c. Oats less active; No. 2, February, 24½,250½c.; March, 34½635c; No. 2, February, 12,15a112.39; March, 12,10a112.20; May, 12,26a12.29; May and unchanged; refined dull. Molasses dull. Rice steady. Cotton-seed of 1-33½,23½c. for crude, 39½a4fc, for retined. Rosin steady, University of the steady. Cotton-seed of 1-33½c3½c. for crude, 39½a4fc, for retined. Rosin steady, University of the steady. Cotton-seed of 1-33½c3½c. for crude, 39½a4fc, for retined. Rosin steady, University of the steady. Cotton-seed of 1-33½c3½c. for crude, 39½a4fc, for retined. Rosin steady, 17,15; May, 17,30a47.35; city steam, 56,50. Freights steady.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Mn., Fobruary 17.—Cotton higher; middling, %;a%yc. Floursteady. Wheatsouthern nominal and quiet; red, %u26c.; amber, %u26c.; western firmer and dult; No. 2 winter red. spot, %u36c, March, 87;a%dc.; May, 91;a%1;ac.; June, %1;a. bid; July, 91;a. bid. Cora—Southern about steady and quiet; white, 67;a&8c.; rellow, 47a47;ac.; western armer and quiet; mixed, spot, 47a47;ac.; February, 46;a&7c.; March, 46;a&6;c.; steamer, 60;a&6;c. Oate quiet steady; southern act Pennsylvania, 34a%c. Rye firm at 5&a&c, western mixed, 34a%c. Rye firm at 5&a&c, restern white, 37a%a; western mixed, 34a%c. Rye firm at 5&a&c, restern white, 37a%a; western mixed, 34a%c. Rye firm at 5&a&c, restern white, 37a%a; western mixed, 34a%c. Rye firm at 5&a&c, restern white, 37a%a; western mixed, 34a%c. Rye firm at 5&a&c, restern dult at 19a10;c. Whiskey quiet at \$1.38a.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—Flour weak.
Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, 835c. Corn strong
and higher; No. 2 mixed, 25c. Oats firmer;
No. 2 mixed, 335c. Pork quiet at \$14.35. Lard
and at \$6.75655.80. Bulk-means quiet and unchanged. Whiskey active and firm at \$1.13. Sr. Louis, Pebruary 17.—Ploupchanged, Wheat unsettled;

SHORT-HIBS. 7.20% 7.15 7.20% February and March... 7.20% 7.20% 7.20% 7.20%

WILMINGTON. Wilminoton, N. C., February 17.—Turpenties firm at 36%c. Rosin firm; strained, 52c.; good strained, 80c. Tar firm at \$1.05. Crude turpentine firm; hard, \$1; yollow-dip and virgin, \$1.30.

NORFOLK, VA., February 17.—Cotton quiet; middling, 9½°C. Net receipts, 1,611 bales; gross receipts, 1,611 bales; stock, 25,435 bales; snies, 92° bales; exports—coastwise, 97° bales; exports—coastwise, 97° bales; to the Continent, — bales; to the Continent, — bales, 20° bales; bales; below, 20° bales; below, 20° bales; cross receipts, 1,76° bales; cross receipts, 1,76° bales; cross receipts, 1,76° bales; cross receipts, 1,76° bales; bales; cross receipts, 1,76° bales; cross re COTTON MARKETS.

middling, 8 10-10c.
748 bales.
CHARLESTON, S. C., February 17.—Cotton
frm: middling, 9 c. Not receipts, 442
bales; gross receipts, 643 bales; sales, 200
tales; stock, 22,000 bales; exports—to Great
Britain, — bales; to the Continent, — bales;
consisting, — bales; to France, — bales. NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Cotton—Net, 685
bales; gross, 7,255 bales. Futures closed
dull; sales, 95,500 bales; February, 53,41s
8,45; March, 89,438,894; April, 8,258,853; May,
89,696,801; June, 89,964,898; July, 99,75a,53,75;
August, 99,81a,59,87; September, 99,50a,63,82;
October, 36,330,9,41; November, 89,30a,83,24 LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Cetober, 99.30a.41; November, 99.3049.32.
LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
LIVERPOOL February 17—Noon.—Business good at unchanged rates; uplands, 5\(\chi_1\), Ordered and export, 2.000 bales. Receipts, 4.000 bales, american. 5\(\chi_0\), for speculation and export, 2.000 bales. Receipts, 4.000 bales, American. 5\(\chi_0\), do lates. Futures quiet and steady; February, 5.7-644.; February and March, 5.7-64d.; March and April, 5.8-64d.; April and May, 5.9-64d.; May and June, 5.11-64d.; June and July, 5.13-64d.; July and August, 5.15-64d. Luyer; February and March, 5.7-64d., buyer; February and March, 5.7-64d., buyer; March and April, 5.8-64d., buyer; March and April, 5.8-64d., buyer; April and May, 5.9-64d., buyer; May and June, 5.11-64d., buyer; June and July, 5.13-64d., buyer; July and August, 5.15-64d., buyer; September and October, 5.17-64d., buyer; Good ordinary, 4\(\chi_0\), cordinary, 4\(\

15-54d., seller; August and October, 17-54d., seller; September and October, 12-54d., value. Futures closed quiet and

[Reported for the Dispatch.]
FERRUARY 17.—The market continues very
quiet. Sales of off grades reported. Good receptes. Prime, 35,434c.; factory, 4c.; commen.
15,43c.; shelled, 3a4c.; factory hand-picked. PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

NORFOLK PRANUT MARKET.

[Reported for the Dispatch.]

German Comment on the Political

(By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.)
BERLIN, February 17.—The North
German Gazette says: "The Liberal press continues to circulate the *urbi et orbi*, the falsehood that Europe lives in a condition of most profound peace, and that contrary statements are only manoeuvres to intimidate poor electors and influence them in favor of the Septennate. In support of this assertion reference is made to the declaration of General Von Schellendorf when he introduced the army bill in the Reichstag. The political horizon was totally stag. The political horizon was totally different then. It has since become clouded solely in consequence of the attitude of the opposition, whose unpatriotic conduct causes the conviction in France that Germany is weakened by internal divisions, and that the moment to attack Germany has arrived. General Von Schellendorf's words when uttered were quite, appropriate to the situation, but he would scarcely repeat them to-day, the opposition having con-jured up the danger of war, which will only disappear when France sees that Germany does not allow unpatriotic politicians to lead her-that is,

majority is returned to the Reichstag determined to protect the empire." The Pope and Cardinal Gibbons (By Angio-American cable to the Dispatch.) ROME, February 17 .- In his audience with Cardinal Gibbons to-day the Pope said: "You are indeed happy. The American Catholic Church enjoys the greatest civic freedom. Her bishops have no other work than to live like shepherds, guiding and tending their flocks."

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.] St. Petersnurg, February 17.—It is semi-officially stated that the relations

between Austria and Russia are so much improved that it is no longer expected that Austria would make Russian occupation of Bulgaria a casus belli. Two More Ballots at Treaton. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
TRENTON, N. J., February 17.—Two
ballots were taken by the Legislature in

joint session to-day. The vote was exactly alike in each: Sewell, 35; Ab bett, 35; Kays, 2; Erastus E. Potter, 2; Bedle, 2; Ludlow, 1; William E. Potter, 1; Parker, 1; Potts, 1; Mor-

row, 1. Total, 81

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MINIATURE ALMANAC, PERSONAL 16, 1867. PORT OF RICHMOND, PEBRUARY 17, 188.

Steamer Old Point Comfort, Almy, Charles City, merchandise and passengers, Steamship Wyanoke, Hulphers, Worchandise and passengers, agents.

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